

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 730

June 23, 1950

THREEPENCE

POPULAR PRESS IGNORES UNA CONFERENCE

Prohibit war, not weapons'

— Dr. GILBERT MURRAY

TRYGVE LIE'S ten point, 20-year plan was welcomed by the United Nations Association's annual conference, and the use of the points integral to Mr. Lie's plan was suggested as a principal part of the Association's branches' work this year and next.

Considerable diversity of opinion was evident concerning the Schuman Plan which was, however, supported by a substantial majority.

In a discussion on the H-bomb, Dr. Gilbert Murray said: "I doubt the use of preventing particular weapons. The thing is to prevent war, because a country in danger will use any weapon it can find."

An amendment proposed by Mr. Platts was heavily defeated. In it he urged Government to sign new pacts with states which would include a complete prohibition of atomic and similar weapons. The Soviet attitude, Mr. Platts-Mills said, "The doors are open—come in to the USA and inspect anything connected with atomic energy."

A further motion urging the prohibition of the Hydrogen bomb was defeated.

UNA and the Press

Our correspondent writes:—The executive of UNA must ensure that state sponsored anti-Soviet propaganda does not pour itself off the daily Press into the minds of members and onto the records of the Association.

UNA might also notice that, although a fishing boat which strays off its waterway can cover the front pages with day-after-day of contradiction, the Association's conference at Southport was not mentioned in the big-circulation nationals at all.

TEN CONGRESSMEN TALK PEACE

THE following resolution is now working itself through the various stages of Senate and Congress in the United States Government. Ten members, led by Senator McMahon, proposed:

THAT Congress appeals to the peoples of the world to join in a great moral crusade for peace and freedom.

THAT it advocates a special session of the UN Special Assembly for the single purpose of stopping the armaments race.

THAT, as tangible evidence of its good faith, Congress pledges itself to make available to UN—when an effective system of world-wide disarmament and control takes effect—all sums which would otherwise have been spent on weapons for a period of five years.

THAT Congress calls upon all other governments to make a like pledge, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to each UN delegate and to every national parliament, congress and deliberative assembly throughout the world.

Military pressure on scientists

PROFESSOR BERNAL claimed that more and more military pressure was being put on scientists when he addressed a meeting called by the Cambridge Scientists' Anti-War Group and the British Peace Committee in honour of Professor Joliot-Curie, President of the Communist-sponsored World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

Those who publicly refused to apply their work for aggressive war would not be allowed to continue their scientific activities. This trend, said Professor Bernal, was already a commonplace in the United States and had now begun in Britain and France. Resistance which it aroused. There was a serious need for rousing the conscience of the scientists who could protect themselves only by working together.

TWO ACTORS IN FAMILY?

GARRY MONTGOMERY, nephew of the Field Marshall, has joined Yarmouth Property Company to fulfill the desire to act which has been with him since the age of seven.

While his uncle toured the D-Day beaches, Garry was growing his hair to a human length after the crew cut enforced upon him by his 19 months' army spell just completed. Of his family, Garry said, "My father is now resigned. My uncle, who thinks all men should be soldiers, has just had to lump

HIROSHIMA DAY 1950

A call to repentance

TRAFALGAR SQUARE will be the centre for the principle event in Britain on World Peace Day, August 6, to commemorate the dropping of the first atom bomb on Hiroshima by the United Nations in 1945.

An appeal has been issued by the 1950 Hiroshima Committee in New York for nation wide observance of the day, particularly with an emphasis on repentance for the deed in which the USA played so big a part.

This appeal is underlined by President Truman's request to Congress this week for a further \$350 million for H-bomb production.

A rally organised by the Peace Pledge Union will take place in the Square at 3 p.m.

Demonstrations of a similar nature will be taking place in towns and cities throughout the world, mostly under the slogan, "No More Hiroshimas."

Above the signatures of Jewish and Christian leaders of all denominations, social workers, negro leaders, American and British pacifists, the Hiroshima 1950 Committee of New York makes the following suggestions for observing August 6 in the USA:

1. A religious service, or other observance, at about 8 a.m. on Sunday, August 6, at or near as many atomic installations and research centres as possible throughout the country.
2. In some places concerned persons may not be interested in a religious type of service or observance, but prefer a non-violent demonstration involving such things as picketing, a poster-walk, etc.

Comment

By Peter Craig Raymond

BLACK SUNDAY

IF, as tradition claims, Sunday is a suitable day for remembrance: then Sunday, August 6, should prove doubly suitable. For on that day we can remember an August the sixth just a few short years ago.

An August the sixth when triumphant governments were unrepentingly gloating over World War II's greatest victory. It was a state occasion, a grand triumph worthy of celebration and all dressed up to go down in the compulsory school's history books.

A deed of courage and valour: Hiroshima, 8.10 a.m., August 6, 1945.

This August will be the fifth anniversary of that day when the clocks of Hiroshima and the heartbeats of thousands stopped at ten minutes past eight in the morning.

The shame and horror felt by millions was not shared then—nor is it now—by the responsible American and British governments. The United Nations have not united to atone—in no matter how small a way—for the crime its member states committed five years ago.

No call has been made by the churches or religions of the world to meet on Black Sunday to remember and think and feel shame for an act for which all who support governments in their violence and war preparations are partly responsible.

Government is not a separate entity with a specific conscience and responsibility of its own. To shelve responsibility on to the nearest government is too simple a penance.

Government is an institution given power by the countless millions who cannot visualise existence without a state governing body. Everyone who agrees to the presence of government, who supports or elects any member to that government, who willingly aids that government in any way: each and every one of these is part responsible for every crime committed in the government's and country's name.

A YEAR HAS GONE BY

Last year a Peace Day was held to remind the world of the August Triumph. "NO MORE HIROSHIMAS" was the call. And it has been answered.

There will be no more Hiroshimas: No, when next a "knock-out" becomes a state necessity the knock-out will be of every participant. It will not be a black Sunday; it will be a total and unimaginably terrible eclipse.

That is what we are heading for. A year has gone by since the many excellent plans and programmes, resolutions and reports were made and adopted. And what progress has been made?

Today the world's condition is worse than in 1945. It is worse than in 1939.

Now there can be no Munich because Stalin will not join in the act as Hitler did.

His plans may or may not be similar to those of the American and British Governments, but he has called his rivals' bluff. There will be no year-after-year futile discussion. Russia has called them rubbish and walked out. She has, at least, one principle left of the ideals of her founders: NO HYPOCRISY.

THE TIMES IN TOKIO

It is dreadfully intriguing to watch the progress of this most red-hot of cold wars. Only a week or two ago The Times correspondent in Tokio, Frank Hawley, was threatened by the American Army's headquarters.

Hawley was advised to follow headquarters' line and told that no accredited representative should publish any news likely to interfere with General MacArthur's objectives in Japan.

The Times correspondent was informed, too, that he might find himself being considered a "security risk" and that would mean removal. By such incidents is the peace of the world being safeguarded in Japan!

UNDER NELSON

Few details are to hand about preparations for the anniversary; but the Peace Pledge Union will definitely stage a demonstration and meeting in Trafalgar Square on the Sunday.

Most of the peace organisations will probably co-operate in Trafalgar Square or hold their own meetings elsewhere. The one important thing, and it is vitally important, is to have as definite and constructive a campaign programme for that Sunday—or the whole weekend—as possible.

Trafalgar Square is suitable, as always, for peace meetings because Nelson symbolises the vanished power which Britain gained through violence and has tried so desperately—through more violence—to have returned.

PASSIVE ATOM BOMBS!

"Horrible as atomic and hydrogen bombs may be, they are in themselves passive."

SO read the amendment overwhelmingly defeated in favour of an appeal for peace made at Central Hall, Westminster, during a Tory Women's conference attended by just under three thousand delegates.

Conservative Party leaders were urged to press for "an immediate and concerted effort by all parties to find a solution to the whole vital problem of the control of atomic energy."

LOYALTY DAY

The following letter, signed by Bernard D. Davis, appeared—in part—in the New York Herald Tribune dated May 9. The beaten man referred to was Jim Peck, a conscientious objector, who was distributing leaflets from the War Resisters' League, the American section of the War Resisters' International.

"DURING the Loyalty Day parade I witnessed an incident which demonstrates the extreme hysteria now prevailing. On the corner of 68th Street I saw two legionnaires slugging a man and yelling 'Dirty Communist.' The man had fallen on the pavement and offered no resistance but the two kept on punching his already bloodied face.

"I picked up one of the leaflets he had been distributing and found it was clearly not Communist but pacifist in nature. I am no pacifist myself but I feel that our democracy cannot afford to abandon the right of people to express dissenting views which offer no clear and present danger to the state.

"I therefore offered to assist the police in identifying the assailants, and managed to persuade them to help me catch one of them. He was soon convinced of his error and apologised, blaming it on the hysteria of our times.

"The beaten man, I believe, should have pressed charges, but, being a pacifist, he felt that punishment would have less educational value than persuasion. The incident ended with the pacifist, blood still streaming down his face, shaking hands with his assailant.

"As the beaten man and I walked away, he told me that a priest, whom I saw observing the beating, had goaded the two legionnaires into the assault."

This last paragraph, the War Resisters' League has been informed, was omitted by the NYHT.

Compulsion condemned

INDIAN DELEGATE'S WARNING TO UNESCO

WARNING the 1,000 delegates of UNESCO's fifth general session (held in Florence) that the world faced a new dark age, the Indian delegate, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said that men must "bridge the nightmare gulf of suspicion and hatred that divides them."

All forms of state compulsion were strongly condemned by Dr. Radhakrishnan as de-humanising and producing an anti-hill society.

"While there are millions who are hungry, millions who have no homes, millions who have no hope, our governments are engaged in war preparations.

The withering

Other points made by this excellent speaker and ignored by the Press were: "The dignity of man requires that his individuality be recognised, that he be not lost in an anonymous crowd. On all sides we see the perfecting of organisation and the withering of man."

"The eclipse of human rights by state compulsion, the debasing of ethical standards by demagoguery in all spheres, politics and art, trade and international relations, in indoctrination by the Press, radio and cinema, the bureaucratic control of education, information and publicity are de-humanising men and producing an anti-hill society.

Loud cheers greeted Dr. Radhakrishnan's speech which he ended by suggesting the possibility of sponsoring a world development corporation to work on the principal of "from each according to his productive capacity, and to each according to his urgent needs."

—India News.

GERMANY: Pastor Martin Niemoller, World War I U-Boat commander and defier of Hitler, who is to visit London in July, has been called to account by his bishop for "speeches with a pro-Communist ring."

INFILTRATION

(Non - Communist)

SPEAKING in the House of Lords during the debate on the Royal Air Force last week, Viscount Swinton asked if the intake into the RAF was up to the programme.

"I am sure that everybody will agree that it is enormously important that both parents and schoolmasters should value the RAF as a career for the boys in their charge. I would ask, on that: Is the liaison satisfactory with the public schools? If I may say so—and I speak from some practical experience of this—there must be liaison not only with the schoolmasters, but with whom no doubt senior officers are the right link, but also with the boys."

"Much the best form of liaison with the boys in the public schools is to give leave to young cadets from Cranwell to go back to their schools or to go to other schools and tell the boys what a fine service the Royal Air Force is."

Complete education

Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, speaking on behalf of the Government to Viscount Swinton, mentioned that his liaison idea was already well in progress. Fifty-three officers, he said, were engaged in "acting as 'old boys.'"

He added that: "With only one or two exceptions each of the 200 Headmasters' Conference schools is affiliated to a RAF station with the object of promoting a relationship of a friendly, social, and sporting nature, and thus developing in masters and boys a knowledge of and interest in the Royal Air Force."

Who will get the bombs?

During the debate several interesting points were made; we print a selection below:

Lord Douglas of Kirtleside: "I quite agree that you cannot hope to win a war by defensive action, and that the air war cannot be ultimately won without a strong bomber force."

Lord Winstanley: "The first priority today is that we should build up an overwhelming strength in the air. I know that there are people who say that things are all right because America probably has 100 atomic bombs and Russia has only ten. But I know who is going to get the ten. It will not be America; it will be this island."

Therefore, I think that some decentralisation of our armaments production is highly necessary, and I should like to ask how far matters have gone in regard to establishing factories in the Dominions."

(The Noble Lord might have been ruled out of order had he discussed decentralising hospitals, day nurseries and other civil institutions—Ed. PN.)

Viscount Trenchard: "We have got to see to it that we have the fighters, tank-busters, rocket machines . . . to support our army. These machines will be the mainstay of the protection of Western Europe."

Lord Strabolgi: "We must discriminate between heavy bombing raids for the purpose of air defence and counter attack, and what is needed as a long-term programme for destroying the enemy's war potential."

If once we lost the technique of long-range bombing, it would take a generation to recover it, and the same consideration applies to the design and construction of heavy bombers."

Comrades and adventure

Viscount Swinton: "We all welcome wholeheartedly the presence of American squadrons in this country. I hope they will feel as much at home on any airfield in Great Britain as they feel at home on the wonderful airfields of the United States whose hospitality I have recently enjoyed. I am sure that the spirit of comradeship will be as fully effective in peace as it will be, if the worst comes to the worst, in war, if we share to the full the same adventure."

AFRICA'S NEED

ONE hundred and twenty nine priests, one hundred and nine lay workers are urgently needed; technicians are required. But has England come to this, that no one will go because the pay is bad? Michael Scott concluded on this note after leaving in a missionary festival at St. Paul's Cathedral with chiefs from Uganda and South-West Africa.

THE ENTHRONEMENT OF LOVE

by
JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., B.D.
(Lecturer in Classics in University of Durham)
This important book is enthusiastically recommended by Dr. Charles E. Raven, who writes:
" . . . its author is young and intelligent and full of hope . . . a fine and timely book written with faith and frankness . . . the lead for which the Churches wait . . ."

6s.

(Cloth Boards)
Obtainable from

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
28 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

NEW ZEALAND PREPARES AGAIN

Defence Minister gives new meaning to 'aggressiveness'

From A. C. BARRINGTON

Peace News Correspondent in New Zealand

CONSCRIPTION is again in force in New Zealand and in active preparation in neighbouring Australia.

Under the military training scheme approved last year, youths in New Zealand must register at the age of 18. The Minister of Employment, at that time, stated: "There is every indication that there are still some persons, including Maoris, who have not complied with their obligations." Prosecutions, it was warned, would follow in "appropriate cases."

During the 1939-45 war some eight-hundred COs (New Zealand's population is two million) were imprisoned for three to five years.

Speaking to recruits, the Chief of the New Zealand General Staff explained something of the nature of the three-months' full-time training; summing up, he said: "The object of this period of full-time service is to provide you with a sound background of military education that will enable you to take your place in the 'team' as an individually-trained soldier."

Of the first 4,800 registrations, 50 COs were recorded. The tribunal which will hear these has had a preliminary meeting with representatives of the various churches and interested organisations. The Christian Pacifist Society was represented by O. E. Burton and A. G. Worboys.

The speakers

Speaking at this meeting, the Rev. J. D. Grocott (New Zealand Methodist Church) said that his church did not recommend to its members either participation in or objection to military service. It placed the responsibility upon the individual. The sincerity of the applicant and not the validity of his beliefs should be the determining factor.

The Peace and Anti-Conscription Federation of Wellington was represented by J. Ferguson, who said that his organisation believed that a number of men would be opposing conscription for reasons other than religious conscience.

"Without equivocation, the Apostolic Church is definitely opposed to war," said Pastor C. C. Scaddon. "We believe that it is definitely against the command of the Lord to take up arms under any consideration or take part in war service."

Church would expel soldiers

For the Society of Friends, Mr. E. H. Dowsett said that an act of Parliament compelling military service imperilled the conscience. Mr. C. Clayton said that all Jehovah's Witnesses had conscientious objections. The representative of the Seventh Day Adventist Reform Movement said that members could not serve in any capacity; if they did they would be expelled.

Mr. O. E. Burton spoke on behalf of the New Zealand Christian Pacifist Society.

And outside

At the same time as this meeting, the

"War is a crime against God and humanity"

— U. S. SYNOD

A RESOLUTION unequivocally condemning war as "a crime against God and humanity," was adopted by the annual synod of the Augustana Lutheran Church when it met in Washington, D.C.

Asserting that "warfare is in direct conflict with Christian ideals and standards," the delegates voted to "pledge ourselves to use every means at our disposal to foster the spirit of goodwill among the peoples of the earth, and to pursue a course of action in thought, word and deed that will show our protest against war."

"Resolute for peace"

"We denounce war as a crime against God and humanity," the resolution continued, "and with courage, hope and resolute boldness, will teach and preach with renewed zeal, informing and educating men in all walks of life in the things that make for peace, love of God and our neighbour."

"Recognising that the governments of the world have an inescapable responsibility in this hour when the world is divided into hostile camps in a cold war full of suspicion and distrust, fear and hatred, we appeal to the governments of the world and especially our own government for a gigantic new all-out effort for peace, and thus bring the present tragic deadlock to an end."

Appeal to U.S. Government

Dr. P. O. Bersell, President, said that the threat of the hydrogen bomb "strikes terror into the hearts of men as the most terrible step in the crescendo of modern warfare which has become mass murder."

He suggested that the Church should be the voice of Christian conscience and speak up fearlessly with its testimony, especially in critical times like these.—R.N.S.

Defence Minister, Mr. MacDonald, said at Blenheim: "Basically, the need in training is that a man should be physically fit and that there should be built into him the aggressive spirit."

Apparently feeling that this statement required elaboration, he added, "When I say aggressive, I do not mean there should be aggressive war. The true democracies realise only too well what that means. The need is for the building of a spirit which will discourage any possible aggressor from taking steps against us!"

The first prosecution under the new Act was heard at the Magistrate's Court at Wellington on May 26, when 18-year-old Raymond Alger was fined £20 and placed on probation for one year for refusing medical examination.

The old line

A London correspondent writes:

How these militarists can continue to drag out the 'We are defending, they are attacking' line after having used it for so many years is puzzling. Can it be that people can still be made to believe it? With conscription restarting in the few countries who dispensed with it after the war, the need to make truth of this aggression charge is imminent.

All nations which arm are aggressors. All nations which conscript are preparing for war. It is no discouragement to aggression to become aggressive oneself. Picking up the gauntlet means acceptance of the fight. The only solution is to leave the gauntlet—and the aggression—to the other side.

London Peace Centre

CO-SIGNING a letter to the Times (June 6, 1950) were Vera Brittain, E. M. Cadbury, Ritchie Calder, Lord Darwen, Victor Gollancz, Lady Parmoor and Dame Sybil Thorndike, vice-presidents of the National Peace Council.

The purpose of the letter was to invite donations to a capital trust fund inaugurated by the NPC and by a generous gift from his Nobel Prize by Lord Boyd Orr. This fund is designed to establish a permanent peace centre in London from which to continue the administrative and cultural work of the NPC and its supporting societies.

A request was also made for the gift of a suitable building for such a centre. The letter ended: "We believe that many citizens of this country who cherish the value of voluntary work in promoting world peace may wish to share in this plan . . . to meet adequately the greatest challenge ever facing civilisation."

FACTS AND FIGURES

IV. West - East Trade

THE exchange of goods and services, if not based on economic domination, is advantageous to countries engaged in international trade.

If trading relations are subject to political and strategic considerations the volume of trade between two or more

countries concerned must look for alternative sources of supply. Such a cleavage obviously intensifies any existing political tension.

The following table shows the contraction in the volume of trade between the "Marshall Aid countries" and Eastern Europe.

Decline in WEST — EAST TRADE, 1938 - 1948

| %age of total (100%) | | IMPORTS | | | EXPORTS | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Western Hemisph. | Marshall countries | Eastern Europe | Western Hemisph. | Marshall countries | Eastern Europe |
| Britain | 1938 | 31.5 | 24.1 | 8.1 | 18.7 | 28.2 | 5.9 |
| | 1948 | 34.9 | 18.5 | 4.4 | 17.9 | 28.5 | 3.2 |
| France | 1938 | 20.5 | 30.4 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 48.4 | 5.7 |
| | 1948 | 25.4 | 22.3 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 37.6 | 2.6 |
| Italy | 1938 | 22.1 | 24.1 | 12.8 | 15.7 | 41.5 | 9.2 |
| | 1948 | 56.4 | 18.5 | 4.2 | 29.6 | 39.6 | 6.2 |
| ALL "M" countries | 1938 | 24.8 | 38.7 | 10.4 | 14.3 | 50.7 | 10.0 |
| | 1948 | 34.8 | 31.8 | 5.4 | 15.8 | 45.0 | 5.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, "World Trade Development," 1948, p.54

Britain's foreign trade policy in the post-war years has been influenced by her dependence on trade with the dollar area. When the £940 m. dollar-loan, giving an initial advantage in "shopping" in the U.S. over other countries, had been exhausted in 1947, exports to America became the crucial problem.

Owing to the devaluation in Sept., 1949, exports to the U.S. must be stepped up further, because dollar goods are now dearer if paid by sterling goods (deterioration of the "terms of trade"). Moreover, the value of British exports to the U.S. slightly declined, from \$710 m. in 1948 to \$652m. in 1949 (See Cmd. 7928, table VI). A similar situation has developed in other "Marshall countries."

If Western Europe has to pay for part of the food and raw materials from the U.S. in dollars—instead of exchanging goods with the East—the dependence on the U.S. will continue.

The political division of Europe, as reported by The Times on April 20, 1950, from Geneva, has resulted in a deadlock of West-East trade. The Economic Commission of Europe (ECE) of the United Nations has been unable to function and the differences appear irreconcilable.

In the recently published "Economic Survey of Europe in 1949" the Executive Secretary of the ECE, Prof. Gunnar Myrdal, points out the difficulties of Western Europe to cover the dollar deficit (p.VI) because of U.S. efforts

"to maintain foreign markets for American agricultural products and by its intervention on behalf of U.S. business concerns when their foreign sales and other operations abroad appear to be adversely affected by measures taken in other countries to restrict their outlay."

Western Europe's increasing dependence on trade with the U.S. and the disadvantage of armaments are stressed in the following warning ("Survey," p.IV):

For Western Europe, the current low level of trade with Eastern Europe limits the area within which trade can be expanded to solve the dollar problem . . . This is only one of the costs of the cold war. Another is the growing burden of military expenditure which threatens to stifle again, as it has so often in the past, the chances of economic progress in both East and West by diverting resources into the construction of armaments and the maintenance of military forces."

World News in Brief

FRANCE: Montpellier municipality has "mundiatized" itself, according to news reaching Mr. Henry Osborne, Labour MP for Yardley, chairman of the International Steering Committee of the People's World Convention. The town has adopted a charter declaring itself linked with the security and welfare of all the towns and villages of the world. It asks the French Government to send delegates to a world convention, following the lead of Tennessee (USA), which has already passed a bill authorising the election of "three world delegates."

GERMANY: Sale of war toys—tanks, guns and soldiers among them—in West German shops may be banned. A committee of the West German Parliament has approved a Christian Democratic motion calling on the Government to forbid this practice, which has roused repeated criticism from parents and youth organisations.

ISRAEL: Dr. Hermann Maas of Heidelberg, Dean of the Evangelical Church, recently visited Israel. Although he is a German, the government honoured him for his efforts to increase understanding between Christians and Jews.

MEXICO: New regulations in the Chamber of Deputies prohibit the carrying of firearms inside the Chamber.

NEW ZEALAND: Growing support is reported throughout New Zealand for the Christian Empire Crusade—a peace movement originating in what is known as "the twelve fathers' petition."

The petition, signed by a group of 12 men in the town of Napier who had lost sons in the war, asked Parliament to request the King to call his "wise men" together to formulate a charter of peace based on the laws of God.—R.N.S.

SWITZERLAND: Eight hundred young men and women from 25 countries will enroll this summer in 18 World Council of Churches' voluntary work camps to be located in Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, the United States, England, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Cyprus. Volunteer students, workers and displaced persons in the American and British camps will be engaged on projects for the young, the old and the infirm in the tenement districts of Harlem, New York and London. Other volunteers will assist in the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees through the Christian churches in Germany and Korea.—RNS

SOUTH AFRICA: "Punishment of Communists outside the normal process of law" was criticised last week by the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, referring to the Suppression of Communism Bill now before the South African Parliament. Main responsibility for combating Communism must rest on the Church and not upon the State, he said and political power must always be subordinated to the demands of justice. The best way the State could combat Communism was by striving to promote justice in society.

THEY KNEW GANDHI

Bapu—Conversations and correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi—F. Mary Barr, 5s.
Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar — Rajendra Prasad, 8s.

Both books are published by Hind Kitabs, Bombay. They are available in Britain from Housman's Bookshop (Peace News Ltd.), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

DURING his life-time it was said that no-one had ever been the subject of so many biographies and books of reminiscence. In India since his death, the stream has turned into a flood, while abroad it has perceptibly waned. It is good therefore that these two books published by Hind Kitabs in Bombay should both be available at Housman's Bookshop.

"Bapu" is written by an Englishwoman who, after ten years as a missionary in Mysore, met Gandhi in 1931—a chance meeting that changed her life. She decided to leave her mission and settle down as a worker in the programme which Gandhi was promoting in the villages round his Ashram (training centre) in Gujerat—later moved to the Central Provinces.

Her relationship with Gandhi, although never exaggerated or sentimental, was one of feeling rather than ideas, and the simple record of it which she gives, tells us more of what she was like as a human being and why he was known to so many millions as Bapu, rather than many more erudite biographies could do.

The author remarks that if one cannot convey the humour, tact and individuality of Gandhi's dealings with others, what one would tell of his strength of character would seem almost inane and that he was great above all as a very practical, very human being, these pages amply demonstrate. The sweetness and gravity with which he treated his new recruit, the careful letters of explanation, the complete freedom of action which he insisted on giving her—all this makes delightful reading.

There are also, many glimpses of his way of life. When he was in Yeravda Gaol in 1933, finding they had time on their hands, he and his fellow-prisoners made envelopes out of the wrappers of the newspapers sent to the prison—a little incident which illustrates the justice of Miss Barr's claim that the generosity with which Gandhi and the Indian leaders were treated in gaol and to which their detractors often sarcastically referred, was more a tribute to the powers of non-violence than British clemency.

PETER CRAIG RAYMOND on That one word play

I HAVE castigated audiences for several years on the hackneyed way in which they think of *Pygmalion* as a play centering around that one word in Act Two. The custard pie means by which Jessie Mathews and Carl Bernard presented Shaw's very excellent early play made the one word important and apt. Everything and everyone in this farce made from a good piece of theatre could be epitomized with the word. I only wish they had been.

Unfortunately, but typically, the Wimbledon Theatre audience preferred Mathews to Shaw. As someone once said: custard pies are very nice; but bread is more important. But, it is to be added, not in Wimbledon.

Juana magnificent

Juana, the beautiful mime and dancer, relieved the current snog in the ballet and dance world by a brilliant, colourful and worthwhile performance at the Fortune Theatre.

Helene Armfelt danced a greatly improved *Lac* during the International Ballet's final Concert week. This French dancer shows real promise with which to supersede the hurdles she has already passed. Claudie Algranova, in the same company, looked exquisite in black in *Sea Legend* and especial praise should be given to Errol Addison and Bjorn Holmgren for their excellence during the season.

Ballet lesson

The company is now off to Dublin, minus the interesting Peter White and the unmissable Ann Suren.

Taking coats to Newcastle is never a gilt edged policy; taking ballet from London to Paris is in the same category. The Ambassadors Ballet has just re-read this lesson. Just back from Paris after part-completing a continental tour by playing a week in Paris, the Ambassadors contrived themselves into as many difficulties as their governmental namesakes.

The lesson is, of course, that ballet is dance but ballet companies are something more: organisation. The excellence of his organisation, as well as his company, was Diaghilev's reason for success everywhere. Isn't it time this was taken to heart . . . in ballet and in other good causes?

Ten Years Ago

From Peace News, June 21, 1940

Behind every tank and gun is a timid soul that is affected by cumulative suffering and loss involved in modern war.

The Christian Church has failed as an institution, but the Christian pacifist stands as a witness to the spirit of Christ. The Labour Party has failed as an opponent of the Capitalist system, but the Socialist who is a pacifist stands as the hope of the new political faith, and together they stand on principles completely vindicated by current events.

The horror and brutality of our times may make cowards as well as heroes, but the greatest coward is he who will not face the truth. The truth becomes more plain that force and hatred have limited objectives; they cannot bring peace.

—John Barclay

That he could be strict as well as gentle he showed when he asked a chatterbox, who was constantly interrupting him while he was speaking to someone else, to be quiet—and added: "I know I am hurting you, but there are times when the surgeon has to use the knife for the good of his patients."

Rajendra Prasad, now the President of the Indian Republic tells the story of Gandhi's association with one of India's poorest provinces, where after his return from South Africa he undertook his first major effort at the betterment of social conditions—investigating and attempting to redress the grievances of the indigo workers.

India was, at that time, quite unused to his methods and ideas and we get an interesting insight into his methods of breaking down mistrust, caste distinctions, and the even more intangible social worker attitude—the attitude of one who "comes in from the outside." He never asked his fellow workers to go to gaol. He made it quite clear that he would not shrink from the step himself when the moment came and left them to volunteer if they felt able—which after some weeks of bewildered heart-searching they did.

Critics have maintained that Gandhi's admission of Himalayan blunders was limited to those he had made in the past and which he could no longer rectify. In both of these books there are many examples of the flexibility of his opinions (though not of his principles) and of his reasonableness and capacity for compromise when his views were not acceptable to his co-workers.

HALLAM TENNYSON

"SAWRIGHT"

LET us, with a rather limited knowledge of him, consider the case of Young Bill.

He was dog-tired, wet and hungry after his first baptism of fire and summed up the battle in true soldier fashion by saying, "Sawright!"

Young Bill's age is 13, he stands a hair's breadth over four feet tall, wears a battle dress tunic cut down to fit him, upon which he, himself, proudly sewed the regimental "flash."

The newspaper reporter who, apparently, interviewed Bill said he sat sternly in the landing barge clutching a rifle weighing 11 pounds which was nearly as big as himself. With his dad's lunch ham-sack full of egg sandwiches and a bottle of pop, he seems to have been taken for a spree.

With "59 other men" of around his own age, Bill had embarked at Portsmouth in three RASC launches for a night invasion to capture Norris Castle on the Isle of Wight. The expedition was to acquaint "the men" with combat conditions in the dark.

He had never seen the sea before and when the expedition arrived at the other side he waded ashore with the others and pushed on to meet "crossfire thunder flashes" and "blanks." Young Bill is said to have gulped, clutched his rifle and remembered the Berkshires' battle honours — Omdurman, Brandy Wine Creek and Copenhagen. Nobody seems to have been hurt and, of course, the castle was captured. Doubtless this contributed to Young Bill's comment—"Sawright!"

FRONT-PAGE HERO

This account of Young Bill's adventure is culled from the Daily Mirror of June 5. This newspaper, having the largest circulation of all national morning papers, can be described as a successful one; and it is safe to assume that those responsible for its publication have mastered the art of giving readers what they want, or—at least—what will not give offence.

Young Bill, with his cakes, lemonade and large rifle, is pictured on the Mirror's front page. This seems to indicate that such pleasant adventures have first-rate news-value.

For those who believe that wars will never cease while men can be induced to fight others they have never seen, what seems a matter of concern is the pleasant way in which the very young are initiated into the war game.

It seems that most little boys, if they are encouraged, would like to play with guns nearly as big as themselves and one day be allowed to fire them. All over this "civilised" world little boys are encouraged to play with guns.

Young Johnny, Fritz, or Ivan, before they are old enough to "get a Zero," "bayonet a Briton who is alleged to represent International Jewry" or "liquidate a capitalist," no doubt capture castles, carry guns and always rout the enemy. Like Young Bill, their enemies will be chosen for them. They will all be expected to forget who were allies when their fathers were fighting.

Portrait of the artist as war resister

A Field of Broken Stones, by Lowell Naeve in collaboration with David Wieck. Libertarian Press, USA, \$3.00.

SOME of the young war-resisters in the States were certainly alive; and one cannot at moments help feeling sorry for the penitentiary authorities! Naeve and his friends, when imprisoned for their objections, were continuously and actively in protest against such abuses as Jim Crow discrimination in the prison mess, etc. They acted with spirit and won points; and indeed, the time came when the warders had to lock themselves inside the gaol to protect themselves from the demonstrators!

Most of the lively boys, of course, were resisters rather than pacifists. They were "fighting back" for "simple, natural human rights." They just didn't want to kill or be killed; and they weren't in a mood to accept the government machine which can understand a man who would kill, but can't tolerate one who won't. So, in spite of privileges of paints, tobacco, magazines, which would have dazzled many CO felons on this side of the Atlantic, they reacted.

If there is a case to be made for bewildered warders, the moral of the book is that someone ought to stand up to take full responsibility for the crime of imprisoning healthy young men for healthy thinking. But the trick of the machine is to make certain that no official need feel responsible. In gaol, Naeve learnt what the Government machine means—what anything but self-government must mean in its ultimate sanction.

I, personally, admire the author immensely for his courage. His description of forcible feeding by "goons" is

enough to put me off food for weeks. It is heartening to know that individuals can endure so much in an attempt to break herd injustice. It's invigorating to hear a young man (who had no idea that organised anti-war societies existed) put the court on trial. It's grand to remember there are some young people who are prepared to pay the price for thinking, feeling and being themselves.

The drawings which enliven the book have an amused and amusing line. Lowell Naeve should go far in his creative life. Here's wishing him all luck—for, in the true brotherhood of individuals, his luck is ours!

OSWELL BLAKESTON

Pacifist Catholics

THE FIRST CO?

BUTLER'S *Lives Of The Saints*, the standard reference work on this subject, published by the Roman Catholic official publishers Burns, Oats and Washbourne, sheds some light on the recent controversy over Catholics and pacifism. Very briefly, the controversy was started in these pages by a story on April 21 quoting the *American* magazine *Time*. Heading their story, *Time* said that the Roman Catholic Church had ruled COs to be theologically in error. *Time* quoted a Jesuit priest and a Vatican official to support this ruling and said that the Pope would intervene if a CO bill were tabled in Italy's Chamber of Deputies.

In our next issue the Editor of the U.S. pacifist paper *Catholic Worker* condemned the report in *Time* as being inaccurate and distorted. Explaining the position, the Editor said "Here we have an individual priest, writing in a Jesuit publication, attacking the CO's position." It is one man's opinion, yet *Time* introduced it by saying "The Roman Catholic Church made it clear . . ." The religious editor of *Time* admitted the article to be misleading and the Vatican spokesman to be unidentified.

Shortly after this our contemporary printed the following quote from Butler's *Lives Of The Saints*. Actually, at least three COs have been canonised by the Catholic Church.

ST. MAXIMILIAN, Martyr, A.D. 295

IN the consulate of Tuscanus and Anulius, Maximilian was brought before the court. The public prosecutor opened the case, saying: "I demand that Maximilian, be a conscript suitable for service, be measured." Asked his name, Maximilian answered, "What is the good of replying? I cannot enlist, for I am a Christian. I cannot serve. I cannot do evil." Although forcibly measured and handed a military badge, Maximilian persisted: "I cannot be a soldier." The record continues:

DION: You must serve or die.
MAXIMILIAN: I will never serve. You can cut off my head but I will not be a soldier of this world, for I am a soldier of Christ.

D: What has put these ideas into your head?

M: My conscience and He who has called me.

D: I shall send you to your Christ at once.

M: I ask nothing better. Do it quickly, for there is my glory.

D: Give him his badge.

M: I will not take the badge; if you insist, I will deface it. I am a Christian and am not allowed to wear that leaden seal around my neck. For I already carry the sacred sign of Christ. It is He whom all we Christians serve. He is the Lord of life; the author of our salvation.

D: Join the service or you will perish miserably.

M: I shall not perish. I refuse to serve.

D: You are a young man; be a soldier. What harm do soldiers do?

M: You know well enough.

D: I shall condemn you to death.

M: I shall not die; my soul shall live with Christ.

D: Write his name down. Your impiety makes you refuse and you will be punished as a warning to others. (To the court) He is to be beheaded.

M: God liveth!

Maximilian's age was just over 21.

The record stands

The Roman Catholic Church, or individuals inside that church, may condemn pacifists today. But since the time of Jesus's first followers, pacifism has been a keynote of their essential teaching. The Sermon on the Mount of Olives is a thesis of the teaching of Jesus. And that teaching stands now as an indictment of those who would use the name Christian without bearing its responsibility.

C. T. COX

FRANCE AND NEUTRALITY

THE idea of a West European neutrality in the event of a third world war is growing rapidly.

The attention of Peace News readers has already been called to the article by Dr. C. E. M. Joad on "The politics of 'Keeping Out,'" in the June 3 New Statesman.*

In this article, a strange mixture of lucidity and confusion, Dr. Joad admirably summarised the pacifist argument for a disarmed neutrality of Britain. He then proceeded to forget this argument in the second half of the article in which he advocated, in effect, an armed neutrality.

To this end he wrote: "The Russians . . . could destroy us any day or night, whether we had atom bombs or not, and they would have more incentive to do so if we had them than if we were disarmed."

Yet later he advocated a British neutrality based on the "nuisance value" of British armaments, including atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Joad also said: "So far as concerns our part in the matter, the approach is, I suggest, most likely to yield results if what have called the potential nuisance-value of our armaments is fully maintained when the approach is made and progressively reduced, as and when the negotiations begin to bear fruit."

This is a new form of the old diplomatic manoeuvre long ago defined by John Scamman as "re-arming quickly before a disarmament conference and slowly after it."

But the idea grows

Nevertheless, Joad's article is interesting as an indication of the way in which an increasingly large number of people in Britain are beginning to think. On the Continent the number is even greater, especially in France. It is well known that neutrality has more support there than in Britain. It is not yet sufficiently known how widespread the movement is becoming.

The idea of neutrality in France is not represented solely, as suggested by The Times, May 30, by a few articles in Le Monde and by some French intellectuals who choose to throw in their lot with the Communists because they disapproved of Coca-Cola.

It is an idea that is gaining more and more adherents amongst different sections of the population.

It is represented by the exponents of the "Third Force" policy, who wish to see Europe independent of both American and Russian domination; by more and more members of the right and centre parties who would like to support the Atlantic Pact but are forced to admit its futility; and by more and more ordinary "non-political" people who desire at all costs to avoid the tragedy of another war and another "liberalism."

A more positive and hopeful policy

Even the Communists, who have hitherto ruled out neutrality by involving the too-simple principle of "for us or against us," are softening their opposition to the idea—

simply because they are bound to admit how strong the forces of neutrality have become; and because they realise that neutrality, if it will not aid the Kremlin, will equally not aid Washington.

The broad division of opinion in France hitherto has been between those who seek to avoid another war and those who seek to ensure victory if it comes.

It is now becoming increasingly recognised that the Atlantic Pact serves neither of these aims. Hence the search for a more positive and hopeful policy: and neutrality seems to many people the most positive and hopeful policy of all.

"European neutrality is the best platform for European unity," wrote Claude Bourdet in Combat as long ago as March, 1948.

Questionnaire

After Combat, it is significant that the influential Le Monde should have taken up a position in favour of neutrality. And now comes the most complete statement of all of the case for neutrality.

Claude Bourdet, formerly editor of Combat, and now editor of a new political weekly, L'Observateur (rapidly becoming the French equivalent of, say, the New Statesman), devotes the June 8 issue of his paper to the question of French and West European neutrality as an alternative to the disastrous policy of the Atlantic Pact.

Well-known Frenchmen of various political views give their replies to the following six questions:—

1. Is the Atlantic Pact likely to bring about or to prevent a world war? Why?
2. In the case of war, would it prevent or would it contribute to the destruction of our country? Would it contribute to the unity or to the division of the country?
3. Would an independent policy of neutrality pursued by France and the French Union in the midst of the antagonism between USA and USSR help to prevent war or to provoke it?
4. In the case of war, would this policy assure French unity?
5. Could it keep France and the French Union out of the conflict?
6. Could and should this policy be adopted by other European or non-European countries? Which?

The replies nearly all indicate that an independent policy of neutrality finds wide support.

Pact condemned

The Atlantic Pact, for instance, is almost unanimously condemned, on several grounds: because it inspires in some people a totally false sense of security; because it can be construed as an act of provocation to Russia; because war against Russia would almost certainly precipitate civil war in France, where the Communists are still extremely strong.

What Sartre thinks

Jean-Paul Sartre says of the Pact that it is much more "a political manoeuvre than a military operation . . . By the Pact the US Government wishes to demonstrate that any war would be a war for the defence of Western Europe . . . The Western democracies represent a moral conscience in the eyes of the world (in particular, of American opinion) because they are weak: if you have them with you, you are thereby justified."

And Sartre adds: "The Pact provides the Americans with constant pretexts for intervention; henceforth Pearl Harbour is everywhere in Europe."

But perhaps The Times, which should know better, would regard Sartre as one of the intellectuals driven to vodka by Coca-Cola!

We can quote, instead, the Socialist Lucien Weitz, who expresses a general view when he writes:

"By making of us the almost certain allies of the US, the Pact invites the

Pacifist Portraits

No. 8

"KEEP smiling. I am quite well," is the cheery opening to all the letters sent to his parents by Jack K. Nutley, the Tonbridge railwayman and CO, during the three years he spent in German civilian internment camps during the last war.

The re-iterated phrase summed up his reaction to the situation—buoyant cheerfulness and active, very active, good health. The cheerfulness had probably existed since birth; but his health was interfered with towards the end of his internment because in a strenuous game of camp football he fractured his kneecap, and had considerable experience of hospitals in Germany in consequence. But, as he testifies, this experience taught him something of the Christian love with which the German nurses looked after their patients.

But how did a British CO, living in England when war broke out, come to spend over half the war in a German camp? Here in outline is the story:

Jack Nutley, a railwayman of the fourth generation, became interested in peace problems at the age of 17 through his membership of a League of Nations Youth Group. He was one of the first to sign Dick Sheppard's peace pledge, and he soon became a most active PPU worker. His street-corner speaking in the peace cause, even after the outbreak of war and after Dunkirk, put him in the bad books of some of his fellow townsmen, but others remembered that this eager "conchy" had at home a Royal Humane Society parchment recording his gallantry in saving a little boy from drowning in the Medway in October, 1939, and they at any rate, reserved judgment.

The early months of the war found him taking a government training course in bricklaying with the object of going out to Turkey to help build a model village on the site of the 1939 earthquake, a Quaker project.

When he refused to obey a government order he was dismissed from the course.

In the spring of 1940, before his age group was called up, he joined a Pacifist Service Group, which went to dig potatoes in Jersey. Within a few weeks the German forces had swept across France and had engulfed the Channel Islands too. Here, doing various kinds of civilian jobs, Nutley and his friends stayed, sharing the material shortages and the spiritual trials of Channel Island folk.

But in September, 1942, Jack Nutley and the rest of the CO and Quaker group—except for two elderly members—were taken to Germany and interned, first in the Castle at Laufen in Bavaria, and later for a short time at Spittal.

One of the first things Jack Nutley did in camp was to persuade the commandant to let the little group hold a regular Quaker Meeting for Worship. He then got into touch by letter with the German Quakers in Berlin, who sent the little group clothing, books in English, indoor games—and comfortable bedroom slippers. Letters were also exchanged with Quaker groups in France and Norway, and in Sweden and

Switzerland. Largely through the efforts of Jack Nutley and Felix Ansermoz, a Swiss Friend who was allowed, as a neutral, to visit POW and internment camps in Germany, a sick member of the party was liberated to receive special treatment in Switzerland.

It is doubtful if Jack Nutley's democratic enthusiasms were ever imperilled for a moment by the fact that he shared his quarters for a time with two young princes of a Continental Royal House. Indeed they became good friends. His international sympathies were widened by his close association in camp with American Poles, with Italians and many members of the Jewish race, including an old gentleman of 84 to whom he gave English lessons. Jack is the sort of person you describe as "the life and soul of the party." He helped in the educational schemes, in the theatricals—even, it is alleged, the ballet, and as already recorded in the sports.

Though Jack and his company couldn't get permission to go on relief work in cities bombed by the Allies, they were allowed to attend the cinema in the town weekly. Back in England in 1945, Jack Nutley, who in 1938 had gone for a time to the Adult Education centre at Coleg Harlech, North Wales—where he organised a strong PPU group—had a further course at Woodbrooke, the Quaker centre for social and Bible study at Birmingham. Then back to his old job on the railway. Here is a "self-portrait" of this 40-year-old enthusiast for at least 57 varieties of good causes. "I rise every morning at 3.30 a.m.," he says, "and clean carriages on the British Railways. In the evenings I attend the various bodies in which I hold office. These are national, regional, and local and include the National Executive, the Crusade for World Government; Friends Service Council; South Eastern District Council, NUR; West Kent Executive, the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Tonbridge Trades Council; Tonbridge Council of Social Service; vice-chairman, Tonbridge Branch, NUR; Local executive, Workers Educational Association; Tonbridge Festival of Britain Committee . . . and the rest can just appear as "Etcetera."

His particular interest just now is the World Government movement, in connection with which he has attended congresses at Hastings, Montreux and Amsterdam. He also attended the World Peace Congress in Paris and was at the British Peace Congress at Hammersmith as a delegate of the Tonbridge Trades Council.

more and more influential people outside the Government are coming to accept it, either from inclination or from force of circumstance. In time, no doubt, perhaps in quite a short time, the idea will penetrate even into the Assemblée Nationale. What of Britain's attitude? Supporters of neutrality expect little encouragement from this quarter. The same issue of L'Observateur contains a devastating review of British foreign policy under the Labour Government, by Jacques Merleau-Ponty. His conclusion is that the Labour Party remains, in foreign policy, "imperial and Atlantic rather than Socialist, and that neither Mr. Bevin nor the inventor of the Iron Curtain will ever become the champions of a neutrality which they have done all in their power to render impossible."

It remains for the British people to reverse this process and insist that their elected representatives at least consider the advantages that neutrality has to offer. In Europe, nations such as Finland, Sweden and Switzerland have adopted the position of neutrality. Others, France included, may follow in the not-very-distant future if public opinion flows in the same direction as at present.

Disarmament may well follow

Neutrality, of course, is not pacifism. But a policy of neutrality would favour the growth of pacifism more than the myth of "collective security."

Pacifism is not neutral between the issues of right and wrong. Only when the dangerous irrelevance of military power has been removed can moral sides be taken without suspicion of ulterior motives.

If neutrality comes first, disarmament and moral influence for peace may well follow. It is worth pondering another Sartre remark. He does not believe that a policy of neutrality can keep France or any other country out of a war that has actually broken out. He states: "There would be, in the case of war, a policy to pursue. But the policy of neutrality is not made for war: it is made to avoid war."

*Editorial review, PN May 9. Stuart Morris's letter, May 16.



JACK NUTLEY
This photo, taken in the German internment camp for the prison records, was cut off by the authorities from a larger print showing a record card with Jack Nutley's prison number and, incidentally, his Peace Pledge Union badge.

In The Steps Of JOHN BUNYAN Vera Brittain

This excursion into seventeenth-century England tells the story of John Bunyan, with one of the most dramatic periods of our history. In these pages, John Bunyan comes alive, not only as a writer but as a man. Following his footsteps in and out of prison through his native Bedfordshire, and then to London, we see him as a vigorous personality with a story as adventurous as that of his own Pilgrim.

June 29th 55 illus. 15/- net
RICH & COWAN

KILLING v. MURDER

WELL, we've had a couple of lovely wars in which millions were killed and millions maimed, and now we're getting ready for another. Isn't life grand?

Of course, those of us who didn't happen to get killed owe our lives to those brave men who went out to blow up the enemy's towns, and so forth, and kill as many of them as possible so that they couldn't come here and kill us. They were grand chaps—the heroes of the age; the top of society.

It's true a few grumblers pointed to a little number known as the Sixth Commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." But how silly. How could you have a war without killing?

Still, the commandment was a little awkward. So in order to put everyone's mind at rest, someone pointed out that the commandment should really read—"Thou shalt do no murder."

That made all the difference. Murder is something altogether different from killing. They're not in the same class at all. Killing, for instance, is quite the thing nowadays. The first duty of the citizen, and all that. If your government tells

you to hop on a boat or go up in a plane and kill a few Germans or Russians or whatnots—well, you're doing a grand job of work. Saving civilisation, in fact.

But should you take it into your head that somebody—somebody nearer home perhaps—needs bumping off, and that you will attend to the matter yourself, then you're for it. For that's murder!

You'll get your picture in the paper. Everyone will say what a rotter you are. The Judge will inform you that murder is very wrong and that you will have to die. An eye for an eye, so to speak.

But please don't get it into your head that you'll be murdered. Oh, no. They'll only kill you. By hanging or electrocuting—it depends where you live. Notice I said "kill." That's different from murder and quite permissible.

Apparently nobody has ever heard of the saying—"Evil will not quench evil." But then, of course, even if they had it would make no difference. For they wouldn't consider killing an evil.

For as I say, killing is so different from murder.

H. V. MAYES

PLATFORM POINTS



WE are gradually becoming familiar with the broad strategy for Western defence.

It is assumed that neither Norway nor Denmark could resist invasion and accordingly their armies are being organised to fight delaying actions. In order to fight as long as possible if part of the country were overrun, both the Norwegian army and navy have been divided into four separate and independent commands. Their arms, which are largely British, will continue to be maintained by the United Kingdom.

Denmark also is to plan for holding actions, its army to be split into groups for independent and guerilla fighting. In re-arming, it will concentrate on equipping its air force with British jet fighters.

The main Russian attack is to be countered by the Western Union armies either on the Rhine or the Elbe.

Militarily, we should prefer the Elbe as a line of defence. But then, we should have to re-arm Western Germany. For political reasons, we do not want to do that, for there are still too many people not yet "realistic" enough to appreciate the necessity of arming a former enemy against a former ally. But it will be done. Perhaps the Russian-trained "People's Police" in Eastern Germany will provide the excuse and suggest the method.

France is expected to supply the bulk of the land forces assisted by the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Belgium. Britain is to supply the fighters, the United States heavy bombers and much modern equipment.

It is interesting to note that, except in the United Kingdom, the period of conscription in all the European Atlantic Pact countries is only 12 months.

Readers would find it worthwhile to read articles dealing with Western Union defence that have recently appeared in *The Economist*.

PILGRIMAGE TO PEACE—

WE would hardly consider war preparation a religious act, but following the recent talks by members of the North Atlantic pact, *The Economist* comments: "Only now is the free world ready to set out on its pilgrimage along the road to peace."

Mr. Acheson and General Collins, Chief of the U.S. Staff, have told us something about the protection to be supplied to the pilgrims' caravan. Mr. Acheson informed members of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees that the second year of the Arms Aid Programme would cost £436 million, of which over £357 million would go to members of the Atlantic Pact.

General Collins explained in a press interview that as the Army was developing methods of firing atomic explosives by guided missiles and from guns, it would therefore be possible to use the new weapons on the battlefield. The atomic bomb thus gains a tactical, as distinct from its present purely strategic, importance.

—Daily Telegraph, June 3, 1950

NOR COMMUNISTS EITHER?

DISMISSALS in the United States for political or religious heresy make disquieting but common news. In England, we have had few of them—so far. We wonder if the Directors of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies are setting an example.

A lecturer, Mr. Andrew Rothstein, whose "temporary" term of three years had expired found that it was not renewed. Mr. Rothstein is said to be a Communist Party member and has written in favour of the Soviet economy. He is dismissed on the grounds that his scholarship is "inadequate." We are not competent to judge. We must say that if the Directors' charge is correct, the dismissal is justified. The coincidence of a charge rare in academic circles together with the lecturer's politics does however, leave us wondering.

—New Statesman, May 13, 20, 27.

NO HEADLINES

THE arrest of the trawler, "Etruria" for fishing in Russian coastal waters was headlined by many evening papers. How much publicity did you notice for this: "Making his first public statement since he was arrested by the Russians, Mr. James Chapman, skipper of the Grimsby trawler, "Etruria," which arrived home late on Wednesday night, said yesterday that both he and his crew were treated very well by the Soviet authorities during their ten days' detention in Murmansk."

"The Russians," he said, "would not accept any of our cigarettes, but instead insisted on giving theirs to my crew. When the ship was released and we were ready to sail they wanted to be assured that we had sufficient coal, food and stores. They did, in fact, supply us with butter and some cabbages."

—Manchester Guardian, May 26

Pacifists and Communists

I WAS sorry to see Sybil Morrison's Campaign Column in the June 9 issue.

I understand that Communists believe that "the end justifies the means," which is diametrically opposed to the pacifist belief that "the means condition the end"; and that they acknowledge allegiance only to Moscow and would not scruple to betray their own country in the interests of the cause they have at heart. If this is so, to work with them as a body savours of offering the pinch of incense to Caesar to which the early Christians demurred, even though by doing so they might have escaped persecution and been enabled, humanly speaking, to propagate their faith more widely.

It may well be, as Sybil Morrison suggested in an earlier issue, that we shall be branded as "fellow-travellers," anyway. This risk we must be ready to take; but I cannot see how we can advance our cause by giving any grounds for such a charge, even if it were right to do so. Rather should we, as far as possible, avoid even the appearance of evil, not from timidity, but for the sake of those whom we hope to influence but might otherwise scandalise.

By all means let us show goodwill to Communists as individuals, but without condoning their methods or appearing to approve of them. This does not seem to me to be inconsistent with advocacy of attempts to reach agreement with Russia, although personally, I doubt the possibility of this without sacrifice of principles which it behoves us to practise regardless of the result.

C. R. GRIMWADE

Middleton,
King's Lynn.

— and Russians

IN relation to the attitude of pacifists to the Communist Party, may I quote from "The People of Great Russia" — where Geoffrey Gorer, after describing changes in his opinions, writes:

"I consider that Russia, or rather the Russian Government, is an expanding proselytizing force with a system of values and methods of imposing them which shock and revolt me, and which stand in opposition to the values and methods which we honour in theory, however much we may betray them in practice. As such, Russia and its government are a potential danger to our values and our security; but this potential danger will only become actual if our weakness, our inconsistency or our mismanagement of our own affairs make us appear an inevitable prey. I think war is more likely to come through mistakes and misunderstandings than through evil intent on either side."

It seems to me essential that in our own consciousness and in the eyes of the world we should resist temptation to a weak tolerance of what we believe to be evil, and only so far as we do this will we be able to help the Russian people, who have suffered and are suffering so acutely.

IRENE BISS

33 Stanfield Road,
Winton, Bournemouth.

Principle and expediency

RE co-operation with Communists: Leah Manning speaks of putting principles before expediency; but is there any pacifist principle which constrains us to link our propaganda with Communist propaganda?

It seems to me that there is no principle involved, but that pacifists simply differ in their opinions of what is expedient for the PPU.

When a fellow-member stands behind a market stall and sells pacifist and Communist pamphlets side by side, he does it, I should guess, because he thinks it is worth a bit of confusion if he can reach the public with some kind of stop-the-cold-war message; and when I decline to do so I do it because I think the confusion in the public mind will outweigh the propaganda value of the pacifist literature sold.

We are both meaning to do our best for the PPU and I don't think either is abandoning a pacifist principle.

On principle, or better still, from decent, human feeling, we should be friendly towards Communists and stand up for their civil rights; on these other matters we must just decide for ourselves what is the sensible thing to do.

KATHLEEN RAWLINS

124 Greenfield Avenue,
Carpenters Park,
Watford.

SYBIL MORRISON replies:

It surely is not only Communists who believe the end justifies the means? The Christian Church justified the last war on the grounds that it was a necessary means to peace and freedom, and even went so far as to call down the blessing of God on bombers and bombs, warships and torpedoes and other weapons of war.

All political parties, all newspapers, and large numbers of ordinary human beings, justify their actions and their propaganda as a means to what they consider a good end. Are we to have nothing to do with any of them?

When Jesus was asked by his disciples why

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

he consorted with "publicans and sinners," he replied: "they that be whole need not a physician, but they that be sick. I come not to call the righteous but the sinners to repentance." Jesus' action in fostering friendly intercourse with those considered to be sinners, was misunderstood by His followers but that did not make it wrong.

To work where possible with Communists does not seem to me to be "weak tolerance," but on the contrary, a tolerance which can only come from the certainty of strength. We must be courageous enough to take the risk of being deceived, and to go on taking that risk "unto seventy times seven," because though we know we may be persecuted, and are misjudged, we also know that pacifism cannot be defiled.

The British Communists (let us not confuse them as Irene Biss seems to do, with the Russian people) want peace with Russia and they have still to learn that the one sure way is to refuse to take any part in war. From whom will they learn this but from pacifists?

So long as we constantly and unremittently make our own position clear it seems to me that the right and the true course is to work with all people whose aim is to avoid war, telling them honestly that our aim is, and always will be, to convert them to our pacifist belief.

"Smearing" peace

ON Whit Monday I was selling Peace News and distributing leaflets outside a village fete at Forest Row, Sussex, where a big R.A.F. and military display was being held, when a man whose wife was about to take a leaflet from me turned to her and said in a shocked voice: "No! No! Don't touch that! Don't have anything to do with it!" Then to me: "You'd better stop that—you people ought to be inside!"

This and other similar incidents have caused me to realise that the man in the street has come to regard peace as something positively evil that no decent person should have anything to do with. The recent case reported in *PN* of police intervention in a pacifist demonstration at Holway involving "breach of the peace" allegations, may possibly give rise to suspicion that the "smearing" of peace may have some official backing.

But do pacifists generally, and their leaders in particular, fully realise the implications of this type of reaction and what we are up against? It seems to me that they still cling to the view that the man in the street still loves peace, and only regards war as an evil that may sometimes regrettably become necessary.

We have adopted the perverted moral values of Sodom and Gomorrah, where right is wrong and wrong is right, and we are heading for the same fate, except that instead of the brimstone and fire being rained down from heaven by an avenging Deity, we shall rain it on one another in the form of Atom and H-bombs, for it is ordained that unless we mend our ways we must be the instruments of our own destruction.

J. SALKIND

Camden Town, N.W.1.

Driving it home

I HAVE had a copy of Peace News sent to me anonymously. I did not know of its existence.

Ever since the war, I have (in my small corner) been carrying on a campaign against the aerial bombardment of cities and the consequent killing, maiming and blinding of civilians, driving home as hard as my pen and tongue can do it, the unspeakable cowardliness of killing the infant, the aged and the very sick in their beds.

I shall certainly take in your paper whenever I can spare the 3d. Unfortunately, I am very poor—I earn my living by mending clothes.

I see red whenever I think of the many well-to-do and influential people who could do so much to end the horrors of modern warfare and who never stir their stumps in that direction.

NORAH SHONE

73 Edith Grove, Chelsea.

Support Trygve Lie

BY submitting to the United Nations Organisation his famous Ten Points Memorandum, the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, has rendered a signal service to the cause of world peace.

A careful perusal of this historic document reveals that, above all, it seeks to remove these very causes which are responsible for the unfortunate continued international tension, pregnant with dangerous possibilities.

Surely, this memorandum will come up for discussion and consideration before the United Nations General Assembly. However, as things stand at the moment, it is composed of the representatives of the various member-Governments, some of whom, despite their loud claim to speak in the name of their respective people, if judged by the provisions made in the UNO Charter, do not even represent their will. Therefore, power politics will, indeed, govern the discussions and decisions of that august assembly and the consequent danger of the fatal failure of Mr. Lie's efforts should not be minimised.

In order that these commendable efforts of the UNO Secretary General are crowned with success, the great majority of the vast humanity, the would-be victims of another devastating world war, who are vitally interested in the maintenance of the peace so badly required for prosperity and progress, must be stirred to action NOW.

This must be done over the heads of power politicians, who are ignoring the most disastrous consequences of another world war.

The gravity of the present situation indeed demands of all sane, right thinking, decent men and women of goodwill, to come forward and raise their united voice against the vagaries of these power politicians.

Let them establish in every nook and corner of the world, "Common Man's Peace Committees," free from party politics and in active support of the spirit and letter of Mr. Lie's memorandum.

Let these committees organise conferences, mass demonstrations, public meetings, group meetings, house to house discussions, all over the world, so that the prevailing trend towards the threat of another war, is arrested, a foundation for a healthy growth of a world peace movement is laid down and the solutions of the most baffling problems of our time are found.

TAYAB SHAIKH

London, W.11

Who will control A-bomb?

THE Communist-sponsored Peace Petition asks for "the prohibition of all atomic weapons, with international control and inspection."

When Platt-Mills spoke on behalf of the Petition in Dundee I asked him upon what grounds he considered it possible to achieve international control when Stalin had so plainly said that an infringement of Soviet sovereignty would not be tolerated.

He had no answer except a simple assertion that he thought it would be possible and his speech was so liberally bespattered with appeals to British patriotism that I felt that it was hopeless to expect him to see the point that international authorities and national sovereignties are mutually exclusive principles.

The fact is that we can have one or the other but we cannot have both. National self-determination excludes the possibility of an effective supra-national authority or being brought into being. Or if an effective supra-national authority is created national sovereignty will be gone for as long as the superior authority lasts.

Here is a choice which we must make for ourselves. Each of us can decide which camp we are to be in and while we are at it we can recognise that the alternative to wars is acceptance of a majority vote. But is the vote to be exercised on a list of candidates screened by the Communists or a free-list according to parliamentary practice?

I suggest that for world peace on a tolerable basis we must eradicate internationalism altogether and work directly for a world government based on the parliamentary system.

E. G. MACFARLANE,

Organising Secretary,
The World Parliament Party.

3 Alpin Road,
Dundee.

UNO and peace

ALTHOUGH I am now acting as Hon. Publicity Officer to the Bradford and District branch of the Crusade for World Government, I want to make it clear that, as a registered world citizen, my whole-hearted desire is to see war abolished. It matters not a brass farthing to me howsoever this may be achieved.

If I believed UNO was capable of achieving it, that organisation would have my undivided support. But the warning I have to sound is that UNO, by its very constitution, and because of its belief in the workability of the status quo of national sovereignty, is not able to maintain peace; able only, perhaps, to postpone war.

For speaking my mind I have been accused of doing disservice to the cause of peace. My reply is that I should be guilty of far greater disservice by keeping silent on what I consider there cannot be enough discussion.

G. I. BENNETT

259 Broad Lane,
Bramley, Leeds.

IRENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to

P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS
Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., W.C1

CONSCIENTIOUS · OBJECTORS
F.A.U. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

STEEP, PETERSFIELD, HANTS.
THE next training camp for probationary members will begin on August 8th, 1950. Pacifists wishing to join the Service should apply immediately to the above address.

Katherine Bruce Glasier

By R. W. SORENSEN, M.P.

THE name of Katherine Bruce Glasier is fragrant to all those who shared in the travail and birth of this present political age. It conveys memories of ardent devotion, rich fellowship and a tense, warm humanity whose spring lies away back in the days of Socialist pioneers and the passionate crusade against social evil.

In Walthamstow there is a Conway Hall attached to a Congregational Church, and this is a reminder of her ministerial father and the religious background of her youth. As with so many others, this provided for Katherine Conway a moral consciousness that led her into the ILP in its very beginning in 1893; and through the ensuing years she made that organisation the medium of her eloquence and devotion.

Her marriage with Bruce Glasier was one of rare, exemplary, glowing comradeship and, together before his death, they had worked out an impressive, mystical faith in spiritual realities and the relationship of this to Socialism and peace. With his passing, her mystical conviction deepened, and through her subsequent speeches and writings this was very apparent.

There must be many thousands who will never forget her strenuous, affectionate, buoyant personality and who will remember her with gratitude both for her unceasing service and for her vibrant conviction that exploitation and war were utter debasements of the human soul.

Her contacts stretched from the humblest of workers to those like George Bernard Shaw, and from back-street committee rooms to classical realms (she took an honours degree at Newnham College in 1899!). In her little cottage in Earby, Yorkshire, one felt oneself in a golden measure-house, and there she rested between her constant propagandist excursions, and there she said farewell.

Often in old copies of the "Labour Leader" and in the present "Northern Voice," one sees her thoughts. Until quite recently they still rang out with much the same tone. For many years the old ILP maintained her as a Socialist prophet and knew it was a privilege to do so. The fragrance remains to ensure those who knew her that 82 years cannot possibly be the span of her life, and that this thing called death is but another episode in her victorious life of love, service and faith.

Science, Politics and Peace, the lecture delivered by Lord Boyd Orr when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year, has been published in pamphlet form by the National Peace Council, 144 Southampton Row, London, W.1., price 6d. An abridged version of the speech appeared in Peace News on May 26, last.

MURIEL LESTER AND FRED TROUP ON S. AFRICA

SAVE THE THREE PROTECTORATES

Muriel Lester, travelling Secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, spoke at Kingsley Hall, Bow, E.3., last Sunday on her recent visit to South Africa.

"CAPE TOWN lets you down gently into some of the problems of South Africa," said Muriel Lester. She had become bored with the number of times it had been said to her that the problems were insoluble.

"There is not any problem which torments the human mind today that has not got a perfect solution in the mind of God, but if you want that solution you must have a revolution within yourself."

Miss Lester went on to outline briefly the history of South Africa from the time of the Dutch emigrants, who looked upon it as the promised land.

The deep bitterness left behind by the Boer War was enough to make anybody a pacifist, she declared. The Union of South Africa was very anti-British and, little by little, through the vote, Dr. Malan was getting back nearly all the power lost at the beginning of the century.

The three protectorates

Three months ago it looked as if the British Government meant to hand over to Dr. Malan the three protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland — not that they wanted to, but they did not know how to say "No."

The Seretse Khama case, however, had so stirred up the peoples' feelings that the Government here at home might well be pushed into taking a stand against Dr. Malan.

"There is something that every club, every church, every trade union, every group of peoples can do," said Miss Lester. "They can pass resolutions and send them to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Gordon Walker, or to the Prime Minister or their MP, saying they are very troubled about what is happening in South Africa and begging that the three native protectorates should not be handed over to Dr. Malan."

Africans were coming to feel that they could not trust anybody. To live in South Africa was like living on the edge of a volcano.

SOVIET UNION: The Ministry of Health of the USSR has announced the development of a new pocket-sized appliance with rubber tubes to the ears, which is said to give good results in treating functional disturbances of the voice, especially stammering. —W.P.

STUDENTS OPPOSE SEGREGATION

From FRED TROUP
Worldover Press Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

MANY university students of South Africa have been taking an encouragingly strong stand against racial discrimination and segregation.

This in the face of the apartheid policy of the Government, which considers inter-racial association among intellectuals particularly menacing and therefore proposes establishment of separate universities for non-whites.

Two admit coloured as equals

At a recent mass meeting of Witwatersrand university students, a large majority — 845 to 344 — reaffirmed the principle of non-segregation. Both this university and the University of Cape Town, with a long liberal tradition, have always admitted non-whites on academically equal terms.

The President of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council, noting this is one of the few universities with a spirit of racial co-operation, declared:

"We should not be apologetic in any way for the status quo here. In fact, we should endeavour to maintain it. We firmly believe in this principle and are proud of it."

The meeting was called for discussion of an earlier inter-university student conference at Durban. Two Durban resolutions were contentious.

1. That whites should in future represent mixed universities, though coloured could represent coloured schools, and
2. Present mixing is "temporary and regrettable."

The Witwatersrand students, while they and Cape Town had boycotted Durban, now asserted that these resolutions would introduce racialism into internal university affairs. The apparent willingness of the inter-university conference to sit down in future with non-white delegates, they pointed out, was limited by the reservation that this had to be ratified by the universities.

One student speaker, saying the Government is constantly attacking Witwatersrand racial principles, asserted: "It would be a grave mistake if, in face of political pressures, we capitulated."

The students of the university have been consistent in challenging racial discrimination. One big meeting was called last year to act on the Government's reduction of scholarships for African medical students—a preliminary to eventual elimination of non-white students. By a vote of 800 to 50, the students established an annual levy on all

June 23, 1950, PEACE NEWS—7

Up and doing!

Hawkers Welcomed

WE'VE always known that selling Peace News "from door to door" was a rewarding job. A friendly introductory remark, thought out in advance and used every time, often leads to an interesting talk — and new, regular supporters.

But KB of Paisley has exceeded our most optimistic estimates. He took out eighteen copies amongst his neighbours and here are the results:

"I visited 27 houses in this street and the next one with the following results:—

| | |
|--|----|
| PN sold | 16 |
| Refused | 3 |
| Refused to buy but accepted free | 2 |
| No answer (leaflet left) | 6 |
| | 27 |

"I distributed the handbills in further houses when PN ran out and this will provide a starting point for next week's round."

If you have been electioneering, have collected for good causes or sold vacuum-cleaners, you can certainly peddle Peace News. If you want to work for peace you'll find this a most valuable way.

Who'll beat KB's record? Come on — HAVE A GO! H.F.M.

Circulation last week ... 9,800 copies.

students to create a fund for such scholarships. Rhodes students then unanimously resolved to make the same levy to augment this fund.

Others protest at "Apartheid"

In another meeting, to protest Government deportation of a foreign non-white student studying on a Church scholarship, the non-segregation principle was reaffirmed — 700 to 10.

Finally, the Student Liberal Association has decided to "protest against the anti-democratic actions of the Government" and to organise opposition among students to specific reactionary Government measures.

Footnote: Of other South African universities, four — Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Free State—are fiercely white; Natal has independent white and non-white sections; Rhodes, though liberal has no coloured students; and Fort Hare is entirely non-white.

Notes for your Diary

This is a free service. We reserve the right to select for publication notices sent to us. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Friday, June 23
LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. 8 End-sleigh Gardens; Discussion on Steps to Peace Commissions; Central London PPU.

Saturday, June 24
BIRMINGHAM: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, The Green, Bourneville; Speaker: Stephen Wong, of China; Area Conference; For.

BOURNEMOUTH: 3.30 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Avenue Road; Area Conference; Lady Marian Parmoor; For.

DERBY: 3 p.m. Osmaston Rd. Baptist Church; South Derbyshire Conference; Rev. Clifford H. Macquire; For.

LONDON: 3-8.30 p.m. Buckhurst Hill; Garden Party; Muriel Lester; London Area of For.

LONDON, W.C.1: 2.30 p.m. Dick Shepherd House, Endsleigh St.; Business Meeting; 3.0 p.m. Bhikkhu U. Thittila "Peace as a Buddhist Point of View"; All PPU members welcomed; PPU Religion Commission.

NORWICH: 3.0 p.m. Chapel-in-the-Market Congregational Church; Norfolk Area Conference; Hugh Faulkner; For.

Saturday, June 24 - Sun., June 25
LONDON, S.E.: Weekend Gathering, Richmond Meeting House, Highshore Road, By Lane, S.E.15; "Christianity—A Way of Life"; Saturday, 3 p.m., "The Quaker Quakerism and Social Problems"; Eric Tucker; Sunday, 2.30 p.m., "Quakerism and Peace"; Eric Tucker; Quaker Workshop; Edgar Dunstan; FPC.

LONDON, S.W.5: International Week-end Conference on "The Problem of Food, Nutrition and Agriculture"; International S.W.5 College; 10 South Bolton Gardens.

Sunday, June 25
HYDE PARK: 3.30 p.m. Open-air meeting; World Youth Friendship League.
HYDE PARK: 7 p.m. Open-air meeting; Sybil Morrison; PPU.
LONDON, E.3: 6.30 p.m. Kingsley Hall, Bow; Evening Service led by Muriel Lester, just back from South Africa.
FARNBRIDGE WELLS: 2.15 p.m. Harrogate Meeting "Peace and the Press"; E. Area of PPU; Peace News; Arranged by E. Area of PPU; All PN readers and friends cordially invited.
GLASGOW: 7 p.m. Brunswick Street; Open-air meeting; PPU.

FINSBURY PARK: 11 a.m. Open-air meeting; Speakers: Hugh Brock, Tristan Nelson and Peter Craig Raymond; North London Region PPU.

Monday, June 26
TOWER HILL: 1 p.m. Speakers: Jack Sutherland and Gwyneth Anderson; PPU.

Thursday, June 29
LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields; Open-air Meeting; Sybil Morrison; PPU.

SURBITON: 3 p.m. RACS Hall; Stuart Morris, General Secretary of the PPU, on Pacifism; Women's Co-operative Guild.

Friday, June 30
LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. 8 Endsleigh Gardens; Coloured Slides of Switzerland introduced by Norman Albion; Central London PPU.

Saturday, July 1
LEWES: 3.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Friars Walk. 13th Annual Peace Gathering. Prof. Kathleen Lonsdale, D.S., FRS, on "Christian Pacifism and Practical Politics." Chairman: John Brewer. Tea interval, (tea, but no food provided) 5 p.m. Bring and Buy Stall. PPU.

EXETER: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Magdalen Road, South Devon Area Conference. Speaker: Clifford H. Macquire. For.

OXFORD: 3.45 p.m. Friends Meeting House, 43 St. Giles. PPU Annual Council Meeting. 5 p.m. Tea (1s.); 6.30 p.m. Peace News Campaign Meeting. Speaker: Sybil Morrison (For. Friends and others invited). PPU.

READING: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Church Street, Berks and North Hampshire Area Conference. Speaker: Hugh Faulkner. For.

SHEFFIELD: 3.30 p.m. Hutton Residential Schools, South Essex Area Conference. Speaker: Geoffrey Nuttall. DD. Chairman: Douglas Young. For.

Sunday, July 2
GLASGOW: 7 p.m. Brunswick Street, Open-air meeting. PPU.

FINSBURY PARK: 11 a.m. Open-air meeting. North London Region PPU.

PLYMOUTH: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Mutley Plain. Speaker: Clifford Macquire. For.

HYDE PARK: 7 p.m. Open-air meeting. PPU.

Monday, July 3
TOWER HILL: 1 p.m. Speakers: Jack Sutherland and Gwyneth Anderson; PPU.

Wednesday, July 5
DULWICH: 8 p.m. Dulwich Grove Congregational Church; "Peace through Science"; PPU.

Thursday, July 6
LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields; Open-air Meeting; Sybil Morrison; PPU.

Friday, July 7
LONDON, W.C.2: 6.45 p.m. Kingsway Hall; Dr. Emmanuel Tuckman on "The New China"; International Voluntary Service for Peace.

Saturday, July 8

DONCASTER: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, West Laithe Gate (a few yards right of Railway Station). Quarterly Area Meeting. Pooled Tea. PPU Area Secretary: K. Chadwick, 32 Spencer Place, Leeds 7.

BIRMINGHAM: 3-9.30 p.m. Firecroft College, Bourneville (outer circle bus to Bourneville Green, one minute walk up Woodbrooke Road). Annual Garden Party. Speaker: Vera Brittain. West Midlands Area PPU.

Monday, July 10

TOWER HILL: 1 p.m. Speakers: Jack Sutherland and Gwyneth Anderson; PPU.

Thursday, July 13

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields; Open-air Meeting; Sybil Morrison; PPU.

HAMPSHIRE: 8 p.m. Friends House, Heath St., Gwyneth Anderson on "The Power of Non-Violence, and Peace Units"; Secretary: J. Wynne-Tyson, 17a Pond St., N.W.3, HAM 0174; PPU.

Saturday, July 15

HAYDON BRIDGE: Garden Party by invitation of the Rev. L. G. and Mrs. Buckingham at Hallowood, Haydon Bridge (Nr. Hexham). Tea served. Public meeting in the evening: Dr. E. L. Allen and Michael Day, MA, on "Christ and Peace."

LUTTERWORTH: 3 p.m. Congregational Church. Annual Conference. John W. Burton on "The Healing of the Nations." Chairman: Denis J. Ryley, BSc. For.

OXFORD: 5.30 p.m. Friends Meeting House, 43 St. Giles. Speaker: Lewis Maclean, MA. For.

SHEFFIELD: 3.0 p.m. Longshaw Lodge; One-Day School "Non-Violence". Enquiries to: W. Eason, 6a Summerfield, Sheffield 10.

Saturday, July 15 - Sunday, July 16

LONDON, S.W.5: International Weekend Conference on "The Main World Religions"; International People's College, 10 South Bolton Gardens, S.W.5.

Saturday, July 22

SHEFFIELD: 3 p.m. "Rydal" Snaitheing Park Rd., Sheffield, 10; PPU Annual Garden Party.

Essential Reading for Active Pacifists

THE PPU JOURNAL

Monthly Fourpence

From Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4, or your local PPU Group (Postage 1d.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY
LATEST TIME for copy: Monday before publication.

TERMS: Cash with order. 3d. per word, minimum 2s. 6d. (Box No. 6d. extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length: 50 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.

When corresponding with PN about an advertisement, quote its first words, classification, and date.

We reserve the right to hold over advertisements and to limit the frequency of continuing advertisements.

MEETINGS

"PEACE MAKING THROUGH EDUCATION." One day Conference arranged by the Education Commission, PPU, for Saturday, September 30, 2.30-7.0 at Friends House, Euston Road, London W.1. (Bond St. Tube). Sunday evenings at 7. The Gospel of Peace! Social hour follows.

ACCOMMODATION

BARNSTAPLE, DEVON. Holiday accommodation. Good food. Moderate terms. Thornton, 15 Highbury Road, Barnstaple.

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. Vegetarian Guest House. Rest and comfort amid beautiful scenery. Arthur and Catherine Ludlow. The Briars, Crich, Near Matlock. Tel: Ambergate 44.

TO LET month August: Attractive, furnished ground floor flat for 3-4 adults. Redhill 3893.

TWO-ROOMED FURNISHED flat to let, two months from July 1. Telephone; use of bath. Hamstead. £3 weekly for single tenant. Tel. PADDINGTON 0541 (daytime). Box 178.

SUSSEX: A few holiday and permanent vacancies for children at Yew Cottage, Hermonceux. Lovely country. Studied diet. Write Tom Glover.

STEARBRIDGE WELCOMES guests of all nationalities. Vacancies June, July, September. Fees reduced if three or four willing to share large room. Breakfast in bed (optional). Finlayson, Stearbridge, Nr. Stroud, Glos. Tel. Painswick 2312.

PERSONAL

ALL MEMBERS of the Christian Church interested in World Federation as a way to permanent peace should write to World Union, 105 Parkway, N.W.1.

MARRIAGE BUREAU offers unrivalled personal service. Nation-wide clients. Mary Blair (Room 59), 147 Holborn, E.C.1.

SERVICES OFFERED voluntary organisation by Ex-Business Man, 40's Social Service experience. Car driver. Small remuneration. Box 179.

FOR SALE & WANTED

"MATCHLESS" TANDEM for sale. Double Gents, 3-speed, hub brakes, extra cantilever back brake, good working order. £12 or best offer. HALF THE PRICE. CEEDS OF THIS SALE WILL BE DEVOTED TO PEACE NEWS FUNDS. For details write or phone Peace News Office, Stamford Hill 2262 (view in N. London).

CHINESE BAMBOO garden canes in any quantity. Also Handicraft Cane, Raffia, Seagrass, Willows, Fine Straw Braid, etc. Lists from Whines and Edgeler. The Bamboo People, Godmanstone, Dorchester.

LITERATURE, &c.

QUAKERISM Information and Literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BEECHVILLE (QUAKER Home for the Elderly), Chorley New Road, Lostock Park, Bolton, Lancs. Two resident helpers (one man, one woman) wanted about September. Salary £140. Particulars from Wardens.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER-HANDY-MAN for small holding, approx. one and half acres. Fruit trees, pigs and poultry for domestic use; energetic conscientious worker. Box 177.

SITUATIONS AND WORK WANTED

GESTETNER DUPLICATING, every variety. Mabel Eyles, 395 Harnsey Road, London, N.19. ARCY 1765/MOU 1701.

FRENCH GIRL student (20), seeks "au pair" post, governess, English Family, July 15 to Oct. 15. David Roberts, 64 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.3.

MISCELLANEOUS

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps on undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 88 Park Avenue, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, M.

DEATH

BRYAN. On June 15, at the London Homeopathic Hospital, Herbert Bryan, of 46 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Cremation Golders Green, 3 p.m., Thursday, June 22. No flowers, no mourning.

PLEASE HAND THIS

TO YOUR NEWSAGENT

Please deliver PEACE NEWS

to me weekly

To M.....
(Newsagent's name)

Name.....
Address.....

Note to Newsagent—PEACE NEWS is published weekly as a national newspaper at the retail price of 3d. It is obtainable by your wholesaler at the usual rates from the Publishers, at 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

TO THE GUARDIAN

"SIR, one does not need to be a Communist to deplore the establishment of permanent bases for American bombers in Oxfordshire. The Russians cannot be blamed if they regard such action as threatening. The whole-hearted entrance of this country into one of the two great military alliances has not brought peace any nearer, but it has disqualified us from the role of mediator.

Chances of mediation have existed and have not been taken; our best part is to be ready to seize such chances in the future."

The above letter by Geoffrey W. Carter is reprinted from the Manchester Guardian of June 1. Readers who come across or contribute interesting letters to the Press are invited to send a dated clipping to us for publication: endorse your envelope "Letters to other Editors."

RADIO

By Audrey Boorne

The Leper's Apostle

ARE not certain BBC feature programmes more satisfactorily presented in the review columns of the Radio Times than the broadcasts themselves?

The Leper's Apostle is the well-known story of a Belgian peasant boy, Joseph Damien de Veuster, who overcame the prejudice of family and Church in order to go out as a missionary priest to Hawaii, and later, at the age of 33, to the leper colony of Molokai. But the treatment of this promising subject was rather like the inter-weaving of a jig-saw puzzle whose pieces are rough and irregular, and many of them missing altogether.

A somewhat jerky presentation was only further confused by the interpolation of about six different accents and dialects, so that one was not quite sure whether the people were really Welsh or Scotch, or perhaps Belgian.

It is uncharitable, however, to be unduly harsh on a programme which, with all its technical disappointments, was particularly well-intentioned.

Unfortunately, though, it was not until the last ten minutes, through the moving words of R. L. Stevenson, that we seemed to catch the essence of the tireless little man who "loathed authority" and could not "understand the slowness of Government action," and who built "with his own hands" 300 cottages and two new villages in the sixteen years he lived with the lepers of Molokai, and with whom, as a leper, he died.

Good listening: June 29 (Thursday) and July 1 (Saturday) Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* with Kirsten Flagstad and Set Svanholm. Cheltenham Festival, July 14 (Saturday), B. Britton's *Albert Herring*, Hallé Orchestra. A.B.

Emrys Hughes, M.P.

writes every week in

FORWARD

On sale everywhere — Friday 2d.

Postal subscription 13s. yearly

from FORWARD, 26 Civic Street, Glasgow, C.4.

HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP

"... of immediate importance to pacifists ..." says

ETHEL MANNIN of

THEMES AND VARIATIONS by Aldous Huxley (12s. 6d.)

—and may we remind you that

Vera Brittain's

IN THE STEPS OF

JOHN BUNYAN

will be published next week

ORDER NOW (15s.)

Postage 6d. each, 9d. the two

HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP LIMITED
3 Blackstock Road London N.4

Said in the House . . .

MAY 9

Mr. Wyatt: Burma has been ravaged twice by two armies during the last war, and it has not fully recovered.

Mr. Churchill: Which two armies?

Mr. Wyatt: The British Army and the Japanese.

Mr. Churchill: I deny that the British Army ravaged Burma.

Mr. Wyatt: On the instructions of the Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill) tremendous blowings-up and explosive destructions took place in order to deny the country to the enemy. I have never stated that the British Army was wrong to deny the ground to the enemy and, so far as that was done, it was perfectly correct.

Mr. Churchill: It is an insult to the British Army to put it on the level with the Japanese invaders and to say that it ravaged Burma when it rescued Burma.

Mr. Wyatt: I was only trying to state the objective fact that two armies ravaged Burma. It is in the nature of war that armies fighting over a territory ravage it . . . I do not mind whether we use the words "damage," "ravage" or "destroy." I was not talking about the population, anyway; I was talking about the ground.

Mr. Churchill: What I object to is the Japanese Army, which invaded the country, being placed on the same level with the British Army, which rescued it and liberated the people.

Mr. Wyatt: I suppose I should be putting the Japanese and British Armies on the same footing if I said that they both used rifles.

(Footnote: Britain acquired Burma by conquest and cession, 1826-1886).

MAY 11

Mr. Emrys Hughes (after a number of questions had been addressed to the Prime Minister on the subject of Dr. Fuchs): In view of all this horror and indignation about spying, could the Prime Minister assure us that the £3 million which is spent on our Secret Service is not spent on bribing people of other countries to spy?

MAY 18

Mr. Janner: The United Nations Assembly on Dec. 9, 1948, adopted a convention to outlaw genocide . . . the most horrible crime that can be committed. It is the crime of the destruction of a group of people solely on the ground that they happen to belong to that particular group . . .

Mr. Emrys Hughes: Can we simplify this matter? Would it not be right to use the word "war" instead of the word "genocide"?

Mr. Janner: Genocide takes place, I am sorry to say, in times of peace as well as war . . .

Mr. Emrys Hughes: I believe I understand the attitude of the Government in refusing to ratify the Convention. If we are to outlaw genocide we have to outlaw war, for we cannot conduct war without deliberately destroying whole groups of people because they belong to certain groups. As far as we can understand the policy of this country, we are committed to a policy of international genocide.

HERBERT BRYAN

MANY London pacifists and Socialists will be sorry to hear of the death of Herbert Bryan on June 15.

He was, for many years prior to and during the first war, at the London Head Office of the International Labour Party, where he was chief assistant to the Party's Secretary, Francis Johnson.

He was a close friend of Keir Hardy, with whom he lodged for some time.

Although well known in London Socialist and pacifist circles, he never sought prominence, but endeared himself to a wide circle by his quiet and unobtrusive service for world causes, his cheerful, kindly and hospitable personality, his quiet humour and the shrewd common sense of his opinions.

Deep sympathy will be felt for his widow, Mab Bryan, who shared his interests and loyalties and was, herself, for some years a committee member of the ILP.

Peace News Campaign

All P.N. readers are cordially invited to meet

SYBIL MORRISON

Director of Peace News Ltd. and Campaign
Organiser of PPU

who will speak on

"Peace and the Press"

at 6.30 p.m. on

Saturday, July 1

in the

Friends Mtg. House, St. Giles', Oxford

Chairman: JOHN CHAPMAN

Organised by:

Berks, Oxon and E. Wilts Area of PPU

The foreign policy of this country and the policy of all governments at present is the mass destruction of groups and nationalities with which they disagree.

If genocide is to be considered an international crime and if, after another war, we are to have another Nuremberg trial there might be in the dock not German statesmen but our own statesmen . . . the people who decided on the dropping of the atom bomb would be in the dock . . . We might have had a state of affairs in which we had to put President Truman in the dock charged with an international crime against humanity.

I understand that we are spending nearly £800 million this year in preparing for this kind of crime—and we are all involved because genocide is, in these days a crime against humanity . . .

Mr. Younger, Minister of State, in reply, said that difficulties of reconciling the Genocide Convention with the existing rights of asylum for political refugees made further consideration necessary before the convention was ratified by the British Government.

June 14

Mr. Emrys Hughes: If we say to the Chancellor that he has to find £800 million for armaments this year, mostly obsolete, and probably £1,000 million next year, we cannot complain when certain proposals are brought forward for collecting the money in a way which must add to the economic difficulties of the country.

According to the figures the Chancellor has given me . . . (every British person) pays 5s. 11d. per week for armament expenditure, which means that a linoleum worker who receives £4 14s. a week and has a wife and two children pays £1 3s. 8d. (directly and indirectly) for the costs of defence.

Captain Hewitson: Does the hon. Member not think that if we did not find £800 million to keep our factories safe, we would probably not have any factories for our people to work in?

Mr. Hughes: That shows the rather superficial way in which the hon. and gallant Member is looking at this. To think that factories get safer in an age of atomic warfare . . .

The Deputy Chairman: I think the hon. Gentleman is going a bit beyond the three Amendments we are discussing.

Mr. Emrys Hughes: How many of the 19,500 deserters are regular soldiers, and how many National Servicemen (conscripts)?

Mr. Shinwell (Minister of Defence): About 4,300 are Regulars and about 15,200 are National Servicemen called up under the National Service Acts.

Mr. Hughes: Can the Minister tell us whether any conclusions can be drawn from these figures?

Mr. Shinwell: None that I can think of.

Peace News Meeting at Birmingham

A CORDIAL welcome was given to Bernard Boothroyd, editor of Peace News, last Friday, when he addressed a representative gathering of leading Birmingham pacifists at Friends' Meeting House.

Bernard Boothroyd said he did not know how much a pacifist paper was wanted, though he believed it was one of the chief means of spreading the pacifist message. If they were going to have a paper at all, however, they ought to have a proper one. At present it wasn't good enough for the only pacifist weekly in the world.

Outlining his ideas for the development of the paper, he said that although it ultimately depended on increased circulation, what he needed first was more money, in order to produce something of better quality and wider interest on which to base their appeal for more readers. And for that his first need was for one more editorial assistant.

He then outlined his scheme for the personal collection of small sums through collecting boxes and cards with which he hoped his readers were already familiar. He stressed that this was not an alternative, but an addition to those efforts for increasing sales already being made.

The paper they wanted

An interesting discussion followed in which members gave their opinions of the paper and its needs. There was laughter when, two speakers having expressed opposite views as to the required tone and style of the paper, Bernard Boothroyd said that was what he always hoped to hear and he was glad he came.

He added that whenever he had a request for a change in the paper's contents or policy he knew it would be followed by a request for the exact opposite. That always pleased him, for it suggested he was probably on the right lines.

Several members announced that they would start the collecting-box scheme; others that they would continue their efforts to increase sales in their own districts.

The collection was £5 18s. 6d. About 60 people were present, including John Hoyland, of Woodrooke, and members of the FoR and the Friends.

Published from 8 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, by Peace News Ltd. Printed by W. F. Clifford Printing Co. Ltd. (T.U.) London, N.16.

Sybil Morrison's
CAMPAIGN
COLUMN

We, the undersigned, petition that . . .

1. The prohibition of all atomic weapons with international control and inspection.
2. A declaration that the first Government that will use atomic weapons will be branded as a war criminal.

—Terms of the British Peace Committee petition.

I doubt the use of prohibiting particular weapons. The thing is to prevent war, because a country in despair will use any weapon it can find.

—Professor Gilbert Murray, UNA conference, June 17, 1950.

Mr. J. Moon said that one ounce of a newly developed toxin would kill 200,000,000 people.

—UNA Conference, June 17, 1950.

It ought to be fairly obvious to people with any experience of life that prohibition is by no means synonymous with prevention. Almost all laws are designed to prohibit certain actions and certain behaviour, but obviously, if prohibition worked there would be no need for any courts of law to determine the penalties for those who, in fact, are not deterred by prohibition.

The manufacture and sale of alcohol was prohibited in the USA for many years, but that did not prevent alcohol being made, sold and consumed; in this country selling and buying petrol without the exchange of coupons was prohibited until recently, but that did not prevent petrol being sold and bought secretly, without coupons.

Poison gas was prohibited under an International Convention after the first world war, but that did not prevent it being used in Abyssinia and Spain, nor did it prevent millions of gallons being made in this country during the war, ready for use if it had been deemed an effective weapon. Even with so-called "control and inspection," how far would nations trust each other not to conceal a secret stockpile?

Before the bombs

It would have been just as illogical if, in 1890, pacifists had asked for the bayonet to be prohibited on the grounds that it is less barbarous to kill with bullets than with steel. Bayonets have now given place to weapons of mass destruction, and if the atom and hydrogen bombs are prohibited, such destruction can be achieved even more effectively, apparently, by bacteriological weapons.

Despite the international law which laid down that civilians should not be used as military targets, this country and the USA deliberately used "obliteration bombing" and the atom bomb. When it is considered, expedient, such prohibitions in law are not worth even as much as the "scrap of paper" upon which they are written.

To demand the prohibition of certain weapons as though there were no objection to others, is not a step towards peace; on the contrary, it is, at least by implication, a request to know in advance what weapons will be used in the next war, and for that reason it has no relevance whatever to pacifism.

For defeated criminals only

Nor has the indictment of criminals anything to do with pacifism. All criminals are aware that if they are caught they will be indicted in some court of law and, if convicted, suffer the penalty laid down for the particular offence; they are not deterred from crime by that knowledge, but simply take all possible precautions not to be caught. So-called "war criminals" are no way different; it was those who were caught who were indicted at Nuremberg; the defeated stood their trial there, not the victors.

The righteous are not entirely innocent of the deeds of the wicked, and often those who are condemned bear a burden of guilt far greater than their own. Hundreds of men and women in our prisons today are there because of the kind of environment in which they were born and reared, and we cannot escape from the knowledge of our own responsibility.

We are, perhaps, all guilty in some degree, however small, for the condition of the world today. Let us not waste our time putting our names to totally irrelevant petitions, but face the fact that the only answer to the atom bomb is to renounce all weapons, and the only real indictment must be against war itself. This is the pacifist creed.

INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD

July 2nd to 9th at Llanollen

Volunteers urgently needed for PEACE NEWS selling at this important and enjoyable international event

North Wales readers and holiday visitors please

without delay, contact

MYFAMWY GRIFITHS, GWASTED CORN

LLANWYNOG, CAERSWS, MONTGOMERYSHIRE

(or Peace News office)

PEACE DEMANDS New Economics. Have

you studied the case for Social Credit?

Information and literature from Social

Credit Co-ordinating Centre, Gordon House,

Carrington Street, Nottingham.